Once again the bugies clear War's stern purposes avow; Vanished armies reappear. And the Lost Caste, ever dear, Rises from its oction hero, Now.

Charge as charged our cavalry! Stand as Stonewall Jackson stood! Stand as Stonewall Jackson stood! Wake the Federal brinings Heet Yote as Forrest, Pickett, Rec, Beausryand and Hobert Lee Wortfil

"Tis the same old fight as then— Gentlemen were born to rain— fame great principle as when Victory marched with Buford's men, And we had one prison-per

Pensions for Confederate dead— Pensions for our become mained if we do not known shed. On our brave who fought and bled, Democrate should how the head, Bhamed.

No vote counts unless 'tis white! Backed by budiets ballots tell— Tesure-ballots for the chief! If the caps are put to fluid: We can roll the Nation quits Well. Harcook's our decay-duck! Three-Fourths of all the gallant some Volume for him to be Freedour fought mode Lee: So he'll kninckle down to we Una.

Harcock with his Union pun;
English with his mortgage. [Mam: Let the reader, Just for ron,
Notice when their term is done,
And he'il see the South has ride
Them.] — N. V. Tribum.

-N. Y. Tribune. General Grant Defices His Position Politically.

At the great political gathering in Warren, Ohio, on the 28th of Septem-ber, addressed by Senstor Conking, ex-President Grant presided, and, on calling the meeting to order, read the following short speech defining his political position: political pos

political position:
In view of the known character and ability of the speaker who is to address you to-day, and his long public cureer and association with the leading statesmen of the country for the past twenty years, it would not be becoming in me to detail you with many remarks of my own; but it may be proper for me to secount to you, on the first occasion of my presiding at a political meeting, for "the faith that him me.

in me."
In Republican, as the two great political are now divided, because the Ream a Republican, as the two great politiparties are now divided, because the Replettes party is a National party, seeking the
bideas party is a National party, seeking the
entest good of the greatest numbers of its
zons. There is not a precincit in this was,
thus where a Democrat can not east no
independent of the state of the other
riv. He can preciain its political
index, even if he is only one among
thousand, without four and without
oscription on account of his opinion. There
of fouriese states, and localities in some
hers, where Republicans have not this privties. This is one reason why is an a Repubmann. The Republican party assures prosetten to life, property, public credit, and the
agusent of debts of Government, Rate, one
of or nuthicipality, as far as it can control,
the Democrate can tealify to their sorrow,
and a Republican party as many Northru Democrate can tealify to their sorrow,
and a Hepublican shetween existing pales, because it fosters production of the dell
of farm, and of manifactories, said it as
summans, the summan of the property of the poor as we's
the tell. The Democratic party discourage
all those when in notant power. The thepublic
tility record its opponents. It encourages the party is a party of progress and of filter
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the party is a party of progress and of filter
dility record its opponents. It encourages the
control of the poor as we'd
the tell. The property and of opponents and of filter
dility record its opponents. It encourages the courages and a manufactories, and it on example of the poor as well as the rich. The Democratic party discourage all those whom in actual power. The Republican party is a party of progress and of ilberally toward its opponents. It encourages the poor to strive to better their condition, the giorant to compute successfully with their more farmer to compute successfully with their more fortunate associates, and, is fine, it seemes an entire equality, before the law, of overy citizen, to matter what his race, nationally or previous condition. It follows no privileged coses, fiving one has the opportunity to make them, to matter what his race, nationally or previous condition. It follows no privileged coses. Fiving one has the opportunity to make them, to out the property of the law, of overy citizens, the control of the states of the Union to-day, which the learner of the theory and the composition of the States of the Union to-day, which the bemocratic party to courte absolutely. The Republican party is a party of principles, the same principles provailing wherever it has a forthold. The Democratic party is mitted in but one thing, and that is a gatting countred of the Government in all a branches. It is for internal improvement at the expense of the Government in one secon, and against this in another. It favora opuliation of solemn obligations in one secon, and against this in another. It have not also shown obligations in one secon, and against his in another. It have not be the covernment in all any other view. It favors hat money in one lace and good money in snother. Finally, it won-the view. It have not that it may ever the one principle upon which the triv is a miss harmonious unit, namely also beauty in the following the cover of the time of any state lately in rebellion with the triv is a miss harmonious unit, namely and beauty and the following the lately in rebellion with the cover place. They were in the proposition were any time the following the lately in the following the cover of the termination

rational certainty of speedy success. It was then that the Democratic party de-clared the war "a failure," and de-manded that the Government of the United States should seek to negotiate with rebels in arms against its authority. These reliefs were to be invited to join in a convention with the loyal states, and terms of peace were thereby to be sought. It is no wonder that the people, including the army, scouted and secured the mathematical the people. the people, including the army, scouted and accrued the pushlanimous proposition, and swept the field with an overwhelming political defeat of General McCleilan, who ran as the Democratic candidate for President. The offense committed by the Democratic party, in the circumstances as then existing, ought to be regarded as politically an ampardonable sin.

ampardonable sin.

This same party, in its National Convention of 1868, demanded the taxation of Government bonds, in direct contravention of the Nation's contract with its creditors. It declared the Reconstruction acts of Congress to be pations and unconstitutional, revolu-tionary and void." It further declared that "where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States," meaning thereby Greenbacks with the lawful money of the United States," meaning thereby Greenbacks with the constraint of praise. meaning thereby Greenbacks, which were themselves only one form of these obligations. Horatic Seymour, as the

Democratic candidate, was placed upon this platform of infamy and dishonor, and the people, by a large majority, decided that the day had not come to

For To perpetuate a government, pa-lotism must be honored. A party of conscience, as the Re-ublican party is, purifies itself. trust the Government in Democratic The Democrats can carry South arolina if they burnish up their shot-In 1872 Democracy was so demoralized that it dare not take a Presidential caudidate from its own ranks, or frame a platform for itself. In its Conven-tion at Baltimore it adopted the ticket and the platform of the Liberal Repub-

For The party that "bulldozes" coled people cannot be trusted to protect and the platform of the Liberal Republican Convention, previously held at Cincinnati. Horace Greeley, the lifelong hater of Democracy—the man who had said more hard things about the Democratic party than any other man in this country—had the weakness to seek its nomination; and the party, as an organisation, welcomed him to its bosom and tried to cleet him. The great body of the people were filled with inexpressible disgust at such an unnatural and false coalition. They both pitied and condemned "poor Greeley" and thoroughly despised the Democratic party. The signal defeat which followed was simply the foregone conclusion of popular contempt. The American people were not made up of such stuff as this senseless coalition assumed.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

267"A bad party cannot be put out so soon; a good party cannot stay in Republican policy saves the peo-le \$14,290,453 a year in the payment

of interest. A party that owes its success fraud cannot administer a government with honesty.

not a Democrat has been elected to of-ice in Maine. ANY It is not honoring or encouraging atriotism to reward a party that aided

the country's enemies.

BO The portrait of Jeff. Davis decorating a Bemocratic Convention in 1880!

How is that for loyalty? The Governments of the South are not the voice of the people. They are the despotism of a mob.

no Democrats are crowing over the result in Maine, because they polied fewer votes than the Nationals. Big Are Confederate soldiers quite as deserving as Union soldiers? A vote for the Democratic party means that they are.

BEST There is no peril to a republic qual to that which by fraud or violence overturns the will of the people as ex-pressed at the ballot box.—Detroit Post.

of such stuff as this senseless coalition assumed.

The Democratic party, having in Congress opposed the Resumption Act of 1876, and thereafter denounced it as the "Sherman sham," in 1876 demanded in its National Convention the repeal of this set, and after this passed in the House of Representatives a bill repealing the act, and would long since have repealed it if all branches of the Government had been in its hands. The act still lives, and has done its great work of beneficence in maintaining the public credit and reviving the prosperity of the country; not by the favor or even the tolerance of the Democratic party, but in spite of its persistent opposition thereto. The party has been a continuous grumbler against this act. Had it been in power, the great financial blessings of resumption would have been postponed to a remote More than \$320,000,000 of in-ernal revenue were collected in the last hree years without the less of a dollar. Can any Democratic Administration do etter: Say The election in Maine decides othing, except that the Democrats there

ould have been postponed to a remote would have been postponed to a remote day.

This same party comes before the country in 1880 with General Hancock for its Presidential candidate and with the Solid South for its right wing and center. It asks the great North and West to give at least forty-seven Electoral votes for its candidate, calculating that the one hundred and thirty-eight Electoral votes of the Solid South. are in a hopeless minority. They are simply a tail to the Greenback party.

—Indianapolis Journal. Either the frauds and violence of

that the one hundred and thirty-eight Electoral votes of the Solid South, made sure by buildozing, false counting and ballot-box stuffing, will then do the business and place the party in power. All the experienced statesmen of the party are passed by, and a Domocratic Union General is selected as a standard beauty in the selected as a Review of August 18, 1880, says: "To forestall the plans of the Radicals the first thing to be done is to reorganize the red shirt mounted clubs." Wasn't it Hancock that said something about "a free ballot?" standard-bearer, in the hope that his military fame will somehow drag

"a free ballot?"

Beg General McClellan, a Union soldier, was nominated by the Democrats for the Presidency in 1864 as a decoy duck. Had the Southern rebels an opportunity every one of them would have voted for him. Would that have been military fame will sometow drag this pro-slavery, peace-at-any-price, repudiating, anti-reconstruction and anti-specie-resumption party safely through the mire and dirt of its own history, General Hancock has been nominated for this rea-son and for no other. He has no civic some marks mentioning and the egarded as an evidence of reconcilia-ion? Not much. The defeat of McClel-an broke the back of the rebellion. son and for no class. He has no civic experience worth mentioning; and the little that he has had is not to his credit. We have nothing to say adverse to his personal character; yet, like poor Tray, he is found in bad company. He heads the ticket of a party whose record his military fame cannot disguise or condone. That record for the last twenty-exercises. The ballots were more effective than bullets. Now, in this year of grace, 1830, the same party has set up another decoy duck. His defeat in November will break the back of the Solid South and obliterate sectional lines.— Cincinnati Gazette.

Truth Can't Be Telerated.

disguise or condone. That record for the last twenty years is a matter of history, and by it the party must and will be judged.

Who get up the Rebellion? The Democratic party at the South. Who during the war sympathized with this Rebellion? The Democratic party at the North. Who advocated repudia-tion in 1868? The Democratic party. Who opposed the Constitutional amend-ments and for a long time after their lished, to the consternation of the Northern Democracy, Hampton, with the superciliousness peculiar to the Southern nabob, expected the country to accept his declaration that he had never spoken what was published. But the country has long since passed the point of accepting statements from Southern gentlemen as final, and in this case the evidence has been overwhelming that Mr. Hampton grossly violated the truth when he denied having used the language attributed to him.

So with Mr. Beltzhoover, the Democratic member of Congress from York, out doubt its sympathies are where they party. Who are opposed to legislation for carrying these amendments into effect? The Democratic party. Who are opposed to Federal election laws to protect the ballot-box when members of the House of Representatives are elected? The Democratic party. Who hold the doctions of State rights for several entire of the sever trine of State-rights in a sense incon-sistent with the supremacy of the Na-tional Government? The Democratic

ments and for a long time after their adoption declared them to be uncon-stitutionally ratified? The Democratic

injured party rose in indignation at sight of this modern Judas, and gave vent to his wrath with such vehemence

that the Radical nominee for the Preci

dency fled from the presence of the man ne had wronged with the perspira-

tion oosing from every pore. These men have never met since, and, though apparently urging his election. Mr. Sherman canvassed the State of Ohio

without once seeking the presence of Garfield, whose election he was sur-posed to be advocating." Secretary Sharman spoils this story by asserting

party. Who has suppressed the Negro vote at the South! The Democratic party at the South. Who has falled to protest the South. Who has failed to protest against this outrage? The Democratic party at the North. Who has sought alliance with the Greenhackers? The Democratic party. Who sit access that this Congress (Democratic party at the North. Who has sought alliance with the Greenhackers? The Democratic party. Who sit access that this Congress (Democratic party. Who sit speaks of library attempted to coerce President Hayes to sign appropriation bills which he did

The Washington Fost has an in-teresting story about the first meeting between Secretary Sherman and Gen-eral Garfield after the latter's nominacrat. In the Charleston (S. C.) News he is referred to as "a Congressman who owes it to the party to leave it or tion at Chicago. "It has leaked out," sava the Post, "that when Garfield visited Washington, after his nomination was secured, he sought Mr. Shorman at the Treasury, with a view to exbe silent;" he is accused of many idiosyncrasies, but the latest is thus stated,

But his most remarkable performance was at Towaville, underson Chunty, has week, when, in a p bite speech before a country audience, he area greet the Northern Remorats for "insincerus and p sindice towards the south," its declared that they did not make the declared that they did not make the declared that they did not make the declared that they did not that they did not the appropriations, that they plaining the unexpected turn that mat-ters had taken. The two mon met in Mr. Sherman's private office, but an explanation was never made. The

South." He declared that they did not make fide division of the appropriations; that Ley of refused to restore the old declarons oddiers rom the South is the poneton-lists; that the South is the poneton-lists; that the South range of the south is the South in the South range of the country.

not the time. South Carolina is not the field, and Colonel Alken is not the man, to refurm the Democratic party or organize a new departure. The Northern Democrate may have many familia, but their speakers possess the happy family, which Colonel Alken would do well to learn, of keeping their mouths shut when they have nothing to say.

True to the instincts of the slave master and driver, this Charleston of the control of t

gan threatens that Aikon shall not be allowed to make such speeches hereaft-er on the soil of South Carolina. It is asserted that for the last four years "Aikon has made his living in Con-gress by the Democratic party," but the paper warns everybody that it will be an unfortunate these of the the paper warns everybody that it will be an unfortunate thing for the party and State "if he is allowed to make any more Townville speeches at Democratic meetings." He is told in explicit terms that he must refrain from denouncing Northern Democrats and compliment-ing the Republicans or he shall not be alowed to speak at all. It seems that in South Carolina truth is no justification, therefore truth cannot be tolerated, and it follows that if Alicen is not willing to lie against the Republicans, and is not willing to lie in favor of the Democrats, he shall "not be allowed" to speak at any Democratic meetings. The News winds up its lecture in the following warning that he will be left, to warne warning that he will be left to starve

warning that he will be left to starve unless he reform his speech:

If, however, he summing it id of his hobby, and fools compelled to speak, he should, of less, not be allowed to talk in a freeful and complaining strain at Democratic meetings. If Colonial Aften has found out that he cannot work in perfect harmony with the Democratic meeting and the perfect harmony with the trae as a better to be a summer of the colonial after the summer of the people of the Third District a chance to select a Democrat who will not querie with his broad one buffer.

We do not know what his his defended.

We do not know what kind of a man We do not know what kind of a man Alken may be; if he be a man worthy of the place he holds he will not aban-don the truth even in the face of the threat of starvation; but he is a Demo-crat, no better and no worse perhaps than Hampton and Beltshoover, and as they have not hesitated to resort to shumeless falsehoods to seems the shameless falsehoods to escape the snameless laisenoods to escape the credit of having told the truth it is not improbable that Aiken in due time will publish a letter denying that he over told the truth, attributed to him, of the Northern Democrats and Republicans.

—Chicago Tribune.

Why They Are Distrusted.

be Souther the frances and violence of the South will be crushed and disappear, or they will grow and extend until free government crumbles to ruin under their corroding influence.

So far as they relate to what has not transpired they must find some warrant for the past, or should not be induced. transpired they must find some warrant in the past, or should not be indulged. Rogues, tricksters, conspirators, are spt to affect great innocence, and protest against being thought capable of doing anything discreditable, when only extreme verdancy could fail to detect some lurking, dark design. We do not wish to strain or distort the facts of history in order to make a case against the Democracy; but when it asks to be, like Casar's wife, above suspicion, the demand must, in all bonesty. picion, the demand must, in all honesty, be refused. For the last twenty years (a period within the memory of a ma-jority of the voters of the country) the Democracy have been watched and scrutinized, chiefly to determine wheth-er it could be travely with the wire er it could be trusted with the reins of government; and the provailing belief has been that the time for the experihas been that the time for the experi-ment has not yet arrived. It is not suspicion without evidence, or predic-tion without data, to be warned before-hand of the damage that may befall the cause of the Union when there is the least danger that the South can find its Northern apologists and allies in the control of the Government. These rep-resentatives of different sections have When General Wade Hampton, in the retiracy of the Vailey of Virginia, appealed to the Virginians to vote solidly, and to vote for Hancock just as Lee and Stonewall Jackson would vote if they were alive, he overlooked the fact that his speech might be reported. Subsequently, when that speech was published, to the consternation of the Northern Democracy, Hampton, with Northern Democracy, Hampton, with blood and treasure already, and the cause of the Union when there is the Union when t

then to appropriate the control of them to a performance of the property and the property a and the public oredit suffer. However eager its champions may be for honors and emoluments, the country just now has no call for its rule in high places; and should it clamor for what it can show no title to, may encounter decided rebuff.

Must the Democracy be under perpetual suspicion of unitiness to be at the head of our Government? This we are not ready to assert. But to-day it does not show sufficient repentance for the disasters it has brought upon the country, nor pledge itself to a policy or movement that is broad and patriotic enough to answer the demands of the time. Its spirit is dogged; it keeps in ally Republicans, and that they possess the brains, the money, and the cuntry.

The country, and the culture of that see iton of the country.

The complaints against Aiken are not that these statements are false, but that he, a Democrati living upon a oftice given to him by the Democratic parly, should be stating these facts in the presence and hearing of Southern Democrats at a time when the utmost harmony and union are needed in the party. The fact that Aiken's statements as to the character of the Northern people statements. as to the character of the Northern people are true is not accepted by the Charleston paper as an spology for making of dark suspicion. If it survive in any them. The News says: Such sentiments as those, we are sore, will out meet with the approval of thinking men who hope for the access of the National Democratic these at the approaching election.

Even if they were true to the letter this is

Fiora Macdonald.

Most readers are familiar with the story of Flora Macdonald's heroic rescue of Frince Charles Edward, but there are few who associate her with our Revolutionary War. The following extract is from Amelia E. Barr's interesting article entitled "A Romance of the Hebrides," in Harper's Magazine:

On her return to Skye she was married to young Macdonald of Kingsburgh, and on the death of his father became the last of Kingsburgh. For the section

and on the death of his father became
the lady of Kingsburgh. But the estate
was greatly impoveriabed by war, fines
and unstinted hospitality, and when all
hopes of the Stuarts' return had been
abandoned, Flora and her husband resolved to emigrate to the Carolinas. It
was at this time they had a visit from
Dr. Johnson, and it was very amusing
to find Flora writing to a friend two
weeks before it, saying, "I am expecting from the mainland Mr. Boswell, and
one Mr. Johnson, a gan young Explish ie Mr. Johnson, a gay young English rok, with him." The Macdonalds settled near Halifax,

North Carolina, and seem to have een regarded as the head of a large been regarded as the head of a large Scotch emigration scattered around that vicinity. Unfortunately the Revolutionary War broke out before they had become attached to their new home, and Macdonald, who had given his allegiance to the house of Hanover when Charles's cause became dead and hopeless, transferred with it the rigid loyalty that had been so marked a characteristic of his race. A soldier of a long line of soldiers, and an intense partisan of loyalty, he was quite unable to sym-

line of soldiers, and an intense partisan of loyalty, he was quite unable to sympathize with republican ideas, or to see any reason in popular rights.

He raised first the royal or Tory standard in the Carolinas, and, it is said, was urged into active warfare by his wife. A regiment of Highlanders, known as the Eighty-fourth, was formed, Flora's husband being its Colonel, and her eldest son, a lad of six-Colonel, and her eldest son, a lad of six-teen, one of its Captaina. The first fight between it and the colonists took place at Moore's Creek, February 27, piace at Moore's Creek, February 27, 1776. Early at daybreak the shrill notes of the bagpipes called the High-landmen to battle, but Macdonald was seriously ill, and had to depute the com-mand to Macleod and Campbell. Both, were killed at the very first onset, and the battle—which was the initial one of the Revolution in North Carolina—was a brilliant victory for the colonists under Generals Moore and Caswell.

After the battle of Moore's Creek, Flora's husband remained some time a prisoner in Halifax Jail, and on his release served with his regiment in Canada. During these years Flora endured many hardships, and at the close of the war General Macdonald retired on half-pay, and they returned to their home in the barren, cloudy mountains of Silve.

of Skye.

Their homeward journey was not un Their homeward journey was not uneventful. They were attacked by a
French privateer, and a severe conflict
took place. Flora remained on deck
during the whole battle, succoring and
stimulating the sailors by her heroic
speeches and behavior. Her foot slipped in the blood which covered the
deck, and she fell and broke her arm;
but not even this calamity indexed her but not even this calamity induced her to leave the scene until satisfied that her services were no longer needed.

She rejoiced greatly to be once again in the wild desolate freedom of the Hebrides, and she never more left them. As a wife she had shared all her husband's dangers and labors; as a mother she strove with a passionate earnestness to make her five sons worthy of their illustrious name. Every one of them became soldiers. Charles, the eldest, was a Captain in the Queen's Rangers. was a Captain in the Queen's Rangers.
"There lies the most finished gentleman of my family and name," said
Lord Macdonald, when he saw him
lowered into the grave. Alexander,
also an officer, was lost at sea. The
third son, Ranald, famous for his handsome person and elevant was now hed some person and elegant manners, had a professional character equal to his personal one, and was a Captain of marines; James was an officer in the Brit-

ish Legion; and John, the youngest, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. Flora retained to the last her beauty. her vivacity, and her spirit. She died on the 5th of March, 1790, at the age of seventy years. Her winding sheet was actually one of those in which Prince Charles had slept at Kingsburgh.

A Pretty Story.

In Naples the papers tell a very pretty story of the Queen of Italy. It appears that as she was driving to the royal wood of Lincalo the coachman mistook the of Lincalo the coachman mistook the road, and one of the gentlemen asked a countryman the way. The man, seeing the fine car lage and horses, and the servants' livery, and all gay company, thought he was being fooled. "As if you did not know!" he said, with a big grin. The Queen laughed, and assured him that they were lost. Then only did the countryman condescend to point out the countryman condescend to point out the way, after which he walked off as if the countryman condescend to point out the way, after which he walked off as if OATS-No. 2. PITTSBURG.

the way, after which he walked off as if fearing to be laughed at again.
"Give him twenty fraces for his trouble," and the Queen to one of her escort, who going after the countryman said to him: "Here, my man, is a little present from the Queen of Italy, who thanks you."

OATS—NO. 2
PITTS

Medium

HOGS—Vorkers

Philadelphias

SHEEP—Rest

Medium

Medium thanks you."

"The Queen!" cried the countryman,

returning to the carriage.

that I did not know thee.

But I had nover seen thee before.

Thou art as beautiful as a May rose.

God bless

beautiful as a May rose. God bless thee." And the carrisge drove off.

Now the countryman, who had once seen the Queen, wanted to see her pre ty face again, and the following day he presented himself at the palace.

"I know her, you know," he added mysteriously. "I spoke to her yesterday, and I want to speak to her again."

Thinking he had to do with a madman, the porter was about to have the poor fellow arrested, when the very gentleman who had given him the twenty fraucs appeared and, recognizing the man, told him to wait. He informed the Queen of his presence, "Bring him here, by all means," was her answer.

her answer.

When the man was, for the second time, before the Queen, he said: "Yes, 'tis thou. I thought I had seen a fairy. Thou art just an angel. I did not tell thee yesterday that I have two little ones without a mother. Wilt thou be

"That I will," said the Queen.
"Then there's the twenty francs thou gavest me yesterday. I thank thee but I want no money." And he went away crying and smiling like a child. The Queen has adopted the two little ones and they are in an institution, un-der her special patronage.

M. BENAZET, whose revenues came from the gamblers at Baden, left some six million pounds to his widow. She was forty years old, and presently became insane Being treated successfully by a young physician named Thulle, she estiled eight thousand pounds a year on him, married him, and made him so comfortable that he was able to enter the political field with success.

GEHSTER's baby is sung to sleep with \$1,000 songs.

The Awful Bress Coat.

The conventional dress coat has been called the "swallow-tall," the "steel pen," the "claw hammer," the "two tined" and other picturesqueand somewhat opprobrious names. It has been a fashionable but never a much loved garment and there is a certain popu-larity about the man who, despite the demands of society, bossis that he never owned one. The great majority of men who possess a dress coat, not being very wealthy and not being able to purchase one every year, are unhappy. It cannot be laid aside like a wedding dress and looked at in solltary moments on rainy days, because if it is packed away it comes from the press with an unused apperance, indicating that the wearer has not been invited out much. Many men, especially if they have a dress coat grow stouter or thin-per cyary year, so that the dress coat ner every year, so that the dress coat, being a very sensitive thing, not amena-ble to tucks or wise repairs, resents the

ble to tucks or wise repairs, resents the insult by making the wearer appear ridiculous; and perhaps a man is never so absurd as when he gaspingly and sheepishly says to a crowd of thinner persons, "Does anybody want to buy a dress coat?"—Exchange.

(Akron Boscon.)

One well-known fellow citizen, Mr. E. Steinbucher, one of Akron's oldest merchants and the leading druggist of this section, informed the writer that without exception the sake of the Hamburg Drops was the most site. sale of the Hamburg Drops was the most sal-isfactory of anything be bad ever sold, and that the unprecedented demand was due solely to its merits. Such emphatic expressions need no comment on our part.

DR. AMBROSE LAWRENCE, of Boston has an embalmed Egyptian asp, some twelve inches long, probably about 3,000 years old.

[Boston Daily Globe.]
New England Personal.
Edwin A. Walleigh, Esq., Clerk Superior
Court, Buston, Mass., adds his name to the joyous army using and recommending St. Jacobs Oil. He certifies to a cure by the Great German Remedy of neuralglaand rheumatic pains in his family.

-Old-fashioned neckerchiefs are very opular with the ladies.

"Now West and Strong."

Striptar, Illinois.

Dr. B. V. Pirnick, Buffalo, N. Y.;

Doar Sir.—I wish to state that my daughter, aged eighteen, was pronounced tocurable and was fast falling, as the doctors thought, with consumation. I obtained a last duzen bottles of your Discovery for her and also commenced improving at ones, and is now well and strong. She took the Discovery last fall Very truly yours, Ray. Isaad N. Augustin.

Very truly yours, REV. BAACC N. AUGUSTISS.

In writing of the "Warner's Safe Remedies," of which H. H. Warner & Co. are proprietors, the Evening D space. York, Passays: "We say all this that is good of them as we have a perfect faith in the efficiency of their preparations and unbounted faith in the truth of all that is said good of them."

The regular Frazer Ax'e Gresse saves money for the consumer. The light colored o yellow loosens the spokes. Nervous, wonn-our women, having pe-uliar symptoms, abould not fall to try tunt's Remedy.

THE VOICE OF WORSHIP.

S1, or S0 pict denote. By L. O. Karnisch.
This book cerein precisely the same ground as does
the Thurris, said people will use one or the other as
they fancy the music or this rate of this or the other
axed lend composer. Mr. Emerson's backs are known in
avery hunshold and every acticel, and each new book is
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